

A
Geographical and Historicall
DISQVISITION.

TOUCHING
The *ASIA* properly so called,
The *Lydian Asia* (which is the *Asia* so
often mentioned in the New Testament) the
Proconsular Asia and the *Asian, Diocese*.

BY
JAMES USSHER, Archbishop of *Armagh*, and
Primate of all *IRELAND*.

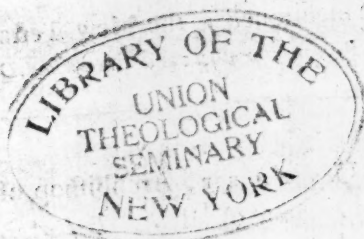
ACT. 19. 10.
*All they which dwell in ASIA, heard the Word of the LORD JESUS, both Jewes
and Greekes.*

1 CORINTH. 16. 19.
The Churches of ASIA salute you.

REVEL. 1. 4.
JOHN to the seven Churches in ASIA. Grace be unto you and peace,

OXFORD,
Printed by HENRY HALL,
1643.

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To the R E A D E R.

Finding much perplexitie in the severall acceptions of the name of Asia, even taken in the stricter sense, for that which was but a Member of Asia the lesse: for mine owne better satisfaction, in reading as well of the new Testament as of other Ecclesiasticall and Civill Histories; I endeavoured to try whether, by a fit distinction of places and times, some helpe might be found for the resolving of those difficulties. Where I learned withall, both how wide he should erre in matters of this kinde, that would trust only to Ptolemies Tables, without further consulting with the ancienter Historians and Geographers; and what use might be made of the Imperiall Lawes, not only for the furtherance of Civill prudence, but also for the bettering of our knowledge in o-

To the Reader.

other parts of good learning. Which brieſe Ob-
ſervations of mine, now the ſecond time reviſed,
enlarged, and much amended (the former Editi-
on being but ſuddenly thought upon) I here again
preſent to the favourable view, and ſubmit to
the riper judgement of the more intelligent
Reader.

Trist. lib. 1. c. Et veniam pro laude peto : laudatus abundè,
leg. 6. Non fastiditus ſitibi, Lector, ero.

A Dis-



A DISQVISATION,

TOUCHING

The *ASIA* properly so called,
the *Lydian Asia*, the *Proconsular Asia*,
and the *Asian Dioceſe*.

CHAP. I.

Of the Asia which by the Romanes was firſt properly ſo called; and the ſeverall members thereof.



AS the leſſer *Asia* (now called *Natolia* or *Anatolia*) was a part of the great, and *Asia* properly ſo called a part of that leſſer, ſo the *Lydian Asia* was a parcell of that *Asia* which was properly ſo called. For the fuller underſtanding whereof, we are to call to mind, that the *Romanes* having poſſeſſed

A 3 them.

Of the ASIA properly so called.

a Ποταῖος ἰ-
σχυρῶς ἀν-
δρῶν τῶν Χρῆ-
στων, Ἀσιαγενῶν
ἀποσκευασ-
σῶν τῶν
ἡμετέρων. Strabo,
Geograph. lib. 13
pag. 614. (ed. u.
Græco-lat. an
1620)

b Namque, ut o-
pinor, Asia ve-
stra constat ex
Phrygia, Mysia,
Cappadocia, Lydia.
Cicero, inorat.
pro Flacco: ad
ipsos Asiaticos
verba faciens.
c Strabo, lib. 12
pag. 571.

d Ptolem., Geo-
graph. lib. 5.
cap. 2.
e Cod. Theod.
lib. 10. tit. 15.
de advocato fi-
sci. l. 2.

f l. 1. 3. tit. 5.
de sponsal. l. 4.

g Vid. Cod. The-
od. l. 11. tit. 7 de
exact. leg. 2. ad
Pacatianum
Vicarium Bri-
tanniarum.

h L. Cum ap-
pellatio. C. de
appellationib.
i Severus Epi-
scopus Synna-

densium, Metropol-
eos Phrygiae Salutaris, Concil. 5. Collat. 8.

j Socra. Hist. Ecclesiast.
lib. 7. cap. 3. k Nicephor. Callist. Hist. lib. 14. cap. 11.

themselves of the Countreyes which had formerly belonged unto the *Pergamen* Kings, reduced them into the forme of a Province, which they called, ^a by the name of the great Continent, *Asia*.

This is by *Cicero*^b distinguished into foure members: *Phrygia*, *Mysia*, *Caria*, and *Lydia*. The first whereof is by *Dionysius Afer*, ^c *Strabo*, ^d *Ptolemy* and others, divided into the greater and the lesser *Phrygia*. Within the greater those two *Phrygia's* were comprehended, which in after ages, were knowne by the names of *Pacatianana* and *Salutaris*: the former of which (mentioned in the subscription, added by the Greeke Church unto the former Epistle of *S. Paul* unto *Timothy*) being the more Southerne part of the greater *Phrygia*, is thought to have received that appellation from *Pacatianus*: who in the dayes of *Constantine* the great, bore the office of the ^e *Prefect* of the *Prætorium* of the *East*, having not long before beene at the same time ^f both *Consul* and *Prefect* of the City of *Constantinople*; and (as it may seeme) diverse yeares before that, began his preferments here in the West, with the ^{*} *Lieutenantship* of our *Brittaine*.

Of the latter, there is mention made in a certaine ^g Constitution of *Constantius* the sonne of *Constantine*, and in the Subscriptions both of the fourth generall Councell held at *Chalcedon*, and of the fifth held at *Constantinople*; in which last ^h *Severus* subscribeth as Bishop of *Synnada*, the *Metropolis* of *Phrygia Salutaris*, (however ⁱ *Socrates*, by some lapse of memory, and ^k *Nicephorus* blindly following him, have made this to

Of the ASIA properly so called.

3

be a City of *Phrygia Pacatiana* :) as in that of *Chalcedon*, ¹ *Abercius*, as Bishop of *Hierapolis*, a Citie of the same *Phrygia Salutaris*. Where it may be noted, first, that besides that more knowne *Hierapolis* in *Phrygia Pacatiana* (of which we shall have occasion to speake hereafter) there was another of lesse note in *Phrygia Salutaris* : the one whereof in ^m *Plinyes* dayes (before this new distinction of the parts of the greater *Phrygia* was brought in) belonged to the *Laodicean*, the other to the *Pergamen* jurisdiction. Secondly, that before this *Abercius*, who was present at the Council of *Chalcedon* ; there were two other Bishops of the same name, who succeeded one another in the same Sec, about the time of the Emperour *Marcius Aurelius Antoninus*, whose Episcopall seat is by ⁿ *Symeon Metaphrastes* placed in that little *Phrygia*, whereof *Synnada* was the Metropolis : whereas the other Greekes more consonantly to the truth do relate, that ^o *Abercius* was Bishop of *Hierapolis* in *Phrygia Salutaris*.

For the greater *Phrygia* (whereof this *Salutaris* was a part) both by the forenamed Geographers, and by ^p *Diodorus Siculus* and ^q *Liwy*, is opposed to that which lay upon the *Hellestons* : and had in it the Cities of *Ilium* (called by ^r *Herodotus*, the *Pergamus* of *Priamus*, upon the river *Scamander*) and of *Troas* ; which is often mentioned in the ^β New Testament, and by others named ^t *Antigonis*, *Alexandria*, and the ^u *Alexandrian Troas* : from whence the whole Coun-

1' Ἀβέρκιος ὁ ἐκ τῆς Ἱεραπολίδος τῆς ἐν τῇ Φρυγίᾳ Σαλουμείας, ὁ εἰς τὴν Ἱερ. Concil. Chalcedon. A. 161
m Plin. Histor. natural. l. 5. c. 29. & 30.
n' Ἀβέρκιος ὁ τῆς ἐν τῇ μικρᾷ Φρυγίᾳ Ἱεραπολίδος ἐπίσκοπος. & post.
Eis Σύναδον τῆς μικρᾷς Φρυγίας, μετ' ὀνόματι Μαραφράστου, ἐν Ἀβέρκίῳ, ὁ ὁβ. 22. (M. i. in Bibliothec. Colleg. Corp. Christi, Oxon.)
o Οὗτος ἐγένετο ἱεραπολίτης Φρυγίας Σαλουμείας, ἐπὶ τῆς ἐκκλησίας Μάρκου Ἀντωνίου. Μεταφράστου MS. ὁ ὁβ. 22.
p Μεγάλῃ Φρυγίᾳ, καὶ ἡ ἐν Ἑλληνιστῶν καλεῖται. Diodor. Sic. lib. 18.

q In Asia Phrygiam utramque, alteram ad Hellepontum, majorem alteram vocant, Liv. lib. 38. r Herodot. lib. 7. s A. 16. 8. 11. c. 20 3, 6. 2 Cor. 2. 12. 3 Tim. 4. 13. t Τρόην, Antigonis dicta, nunc Alexandria & Colonia Rom. Plin. lib. 5. cap. 30 u' Ἀλεξανδρῆς Τροῦς Strabo, lib. 13. pag. 581. Ptolem. lib. 5. cap. 2. Galen. de simplic. medicam facult. lib. 9.

Of the ASIA properly so called.

they retained the name of *Troas*; as well as the other appellations of *Epistatus*, the *Hellepontian* and the *lesser Phrygia*: beginning northward, & according to *Homer*, from the river *Caesopus*; or according to *Damastes* from the city *Parium*, not far from thence, and, according to both, extending it self from thence, along the water side, Southward unto the Promontory *Leetum*.

Between this *lesser* and the greater *Phrygia* was *Mysia* interposed: the borders of each other being so confusedly intermingled together, that it was a very difficult matter to distinguish them. And as the *lesser Phrygia* was called the *Hellepontian*; and a difference thereby put betwixt it and the greater: so this *Mysia* likewise, being in the countrey (although further removed from the *Fretum* or *Strait*) of *Hellepont*, had the like name of the *Hellepontian Mysia* given unto it; thereby to discriminate it from the *Istrian* *Mysia* or *Mæsia*: the *Hellepontian Mysia* and *Phrygia* joyntly making up that intire Province, which in the division of the Empire made by *Constantine* (because it was setled under the government of a *Consular Prefident*) had the name of the *Consular Hellepont* bestowed upon it.

Thus *Galen*, having occasion to prescribe the use of *Mysian Wine*, declareth that he meant thereby, not that which was from the *Mysia* about the river *Ister*, but from that which is named the *Hellepontian*; which (saith he) is about our *Asia*, and conterminous unto *Pergamus*. For that the greater *Mysia* reached Southward unto the *Pergamen Territory*, and the

Galen. de sanitat. tuend. lib. 4.

Of the ASIA properly so called.

5

plaine of *Caicus*, is by ^e *Herodotus* and ^f *Sirabo* in like sort testified : as it reached from thence Northward unto the Mountaine *Olympus* ; which from the *Atysians* was called ^g *Mæsius* or *Mysius*, and the ^h *Mysians* from it again received the surname of *Olympeni*. that which ⁱ *Ptolemy* calleth the *lesser Mysia* (the chiefe Citie whereof was *Cyzicus*) reaching from that mountaine westward unto the river *Æsepus*, and there joyning with the Northern part of *Epiætus* or the *lesser Phrygia*.

Caria was parted from *Lydia* by the winding currents of *Mæander* : from the receiving of the river *Lyceus* into it, unto the emptying of it selfe into the *Myrtoan* sea. For howsoever *Ptolemy* taketh all that lyeth betwixt this and the river *Cayster* from *Lydia*, and addeth it unto *Caria* : yet ^k *Sirabo* maketh *Mæander* to be the limit betwixt those Provinces, and aswell by *Scylax Caryandensis* in his Periplus, as by ^l *Pliny*, ^m *Maximus Tyrius*, and ⁿ *Stephanus Byzantinus*, it is reckoned among the rivers of *Lydia*.

Lydia contained, beside the inland region, commonly knowne by that name, the adjoyning countries also, aswell of *Ionia*, lying on the Sea side betwixt the mouthes of the river *Hermus* and *Mæander*,

^e Εὐ Καίαν πρὸς τὴν Μυσίαν. *Herodot. lib. 6. §. 28.* Ἐπὶ τῷ δὲ τῷ ὄρει ἐκ τῆς Λυδίας ὁ σπᾶτος ἐπὶ τὴν πότιον Κῆρον καὶ τῷ γῆν Μυσίαν. *Id. lib. 7. §. 42.*

^f Ἡ Μυσία καὶ τῷ Μῆσῳ γὰρ ἀπὸ τῆς Οὐλυμπίνης ἐπὶ τῷ Περγαμῶν καὶ τῷ Κῆρῳ καὶ τῷ Πύδῳ. *Sirabo. lib. 12. pag. 576.* Μυσία ἡ περὶ τὸν Κῆρον καὶ τῷ Περγαμῶν, μέχρι Τευδραίας καὶ τῷ ἐκβολῶν τοῦ ποταμοῦ. *Id. ibid. pag. 577.* Ἡ Περγαμῶν καὶ ἡ Ἐλαίτις καὶ ἡ δὲ Κῆρ καὶ ἡ Πύδος καὶ ἡ μεταξὺ τούτων

Τευθραία, ἀναμῖνον δὲ τῷ τῷ Ἑλλησπόντῳ, καὶ τῆς περὶ Σίπυλον, *Id. ibid.* Et addit ex Pausaniam Atticis (pag. 4. et 10.) ἵπ. in urbem Pergamenam d. eam fuisse olim Teuthraniam. ^g Mons Olympus, *Macsius* (al. *Mysius*) διὰ τῆς civitatis Olympena. *Plin. lib. 5. cap. 22.* ^h Ἀπ' Οὐλύμπου οὐρεὺς καλεῖται Οὐλυμπῶν. *Herodot. lib. 7. §. 74. vid. Strabon. lib. 12. pag. 571. 574. 576.* Ἡ Μυσία μικρὰς τῆς ἐπὶ Ἑλλησπόντῳ. *Id. lib. 5. cap. 2. & Διδοῖται τῷ Κῆρῳ καὶ τῷ Λυδίας, καὶ τῷ Μαιάνδρῳ καλεῖται ποταμός, σχολὴς ὡς ἐστὶν ἐκβολῇ (ὡς τὸ ἐξ ἐκείνης τῆς σχολῆς τῆς ἀπὸ τῆς Μαιάνδρου καλεῖται) τελευτᾷ δὲ ἐπὶ τῷ Κῆρῳ, ἀντιπρὸς δαυρεῖ [καὶ] τῷ ποτὶ τῷ Ἰωνῶν νῦν κατεργαζόμενον. *Strab. lib. 12. pag. 577.* ⁱ *Lydia persula flexuosa: Maandri recurvibus, super Ioniam proced. v.* *Plin. l. 5. cap. 29.* ^m Ἐπὶ Λυδίας περὶ τὸ Μαιάνδρου. *Maxim. Tyr. diffinit. 38.* ⁿ Τευθρῶν, πόλις Ἀλφειῶς ποταμοῦ. *Stephan. de Urbib.**

Of the *Æolia* properly so called.

as of *Æolis*, reaching up from *Hermus*, either unto the River *Caius* as *Ptolemy*, or, as *Strabo* would have it, unto the very Promontory of *Leetum*, the ancient bound betwixt *Troas* and the Sea-coast of the greater *Mysia*. For that *Mysia* reached unto the mouth of *Caius*, is acknowledged not only by *Ptolemy*, but also by *Strabo* himselfe: and yet, because that in his time it was possessed by the *Æolians*, he declareth withall, that *Æolis*, then properly so called, did extend from *Hermus* unto *Leetum*, and that when one turneth about from *Leetum*, the renowned Cities of the *Æolians*, and the *Adramyttian* bay, doe receive him.

So doth *Pliny* likewise affirme, that the promontory *Leetum* did disferminate *Æolis* and *Troas*: although elsewhere, following other Authors, he placeth *Assos* (the first City that occurreth after the doubling of the Cape of *Leetum*, and whereof there is mention made *Acts* 20. 13, 14.) in *Troas*, as *Ptolemy* doth. But *Strabo*, and *Hellanicus* before him, maketh it a city of *Æolis*: as *Stephanus Byzantinus* after them, where he saith, it is a City of *Æolis* about the *Helle-spont*: from which the authority of *Alexander Cornelius* (subjoynd hereunto by him) saying that *Assos* in *Mysia* was a Colony of the *Mitylenaans* (in the Island of *Lesbus*, which lay next opposit unto this *Mysia*) swarveth little or nothing at all: *Mysia*, after it came unto the possession of the *Æolians*, having gotten the name of *Æolis*, as by *Mela* and *Pliny* is fully testi-

fied.

Ptolem. lib. 5.

cap. 2. cuius

Græcus samentus, in mari-

tima huius ora

descriptions ma-

nifesto librarii

errore, Θρυγίας

μυαδίας nomen

habet, pro Μυ-

αδμυττιανή.

P. Strabo, lib. 12.

pag. 573.

q. Αἰολίδα νῦν

ἄλλως λεγομένην,

πῶς ἀπὸ τῆς

Ἑρμῆς μίχθη

Ἀκτῆς. Id. lib.

13. pag. 586.

r. Καμψαντὶ τῷ

Ἀκτῶν, ἔλλογα

καί τῃ πόλει

τῆς Αἰολίδος

καὶ τῆς Ἀδραμυτ-

τιανῆς καὶ τῆς

ἐνδὲρ χτῆς. Id.

lib. pag. 605.

f. Promontori-

um Leetum di-

sternunt. B.

obid. ex Troa-

da. Plin. lib. 5.

cap. 30.

1 Id. lib. 2. cap. 96.

ex lib. 36. cap. 17.

u. Ἐ. Ἀνατὴς Αἰολίδος.

Strab. lib. 15. pag. 715.

x. Ἐλλανικῇ Αἰολίδα φασίν.

Id. lib. 13. pag. 610.

γ. Πόλις Αἰολίδας κατὰ τὸν Ἑλλη-

σποντον. Ἀλλ' ἔαρδ' δὲ ὁ Κορινθίος (ὅς τ' οὖν παρ' Ἀλκιμάχου τοπικῶς ἱστορεῖται)

Μίτυληναιον ἀπαγορεύει τῇ Μυσίᾳ φασίν Ἀἰών, ὅπερ ὁ Σαρμόφας μίγνεται λίθῳ. Sic-

phan. in Ἀἰών. x. Ex quo ab Æolis incolæ cepit, Æolis facta. Pompon. Mela. lib. 1. cap. 18.

a Æoli proxima est, quondam Mysia appellata, Plin. lib. 5. cap. 30.

Of the **ASIA** properly so called.

fied. The not observing whereof caused *Stephanus* to make the *Affos* of *Æolis* a different city from the *Affos* of *Mysia* neer unto *Antandrus*: for so do I read the place in him; Ἄφος Μυσίας, πλησίον Ἀντάνδρου. and nor, as the vulgar books have it; Ἄφος Λυκίας, πλησίον Ἀτάρνης.

The principall sea-townes of this part of *Mysia* or *Æolis* from *Lectum* to *Caicus*, over against *Lesbus*, are by *Strabo* reckoned in this order: *Affos*, *Adramyttium*, *Atarnus* and *Pisane*. That *Adramyttium* (mentioned in *Act.* 27. 2.) was a city of that *Mysia* which is by *Cæcians*, and *Atarna* a city betwixt *Mysia* and *Lydia*, neere unto *Lesbus*; and *Pisane* a city of *Æolis*, is affirmed by *Stephanus*. So as, reckoning *Atarna* it selfe (as *Herodotus* doth) among the cities of *Mysia*, the rest of *Æolis* downward will fall within the limits of *Lydia*. wherein we finde, that as well *Phocæa* (which is within *Æolis*) as *Ephesus*, *Colophon*, *Lebedus*, *Teos* and *Clazomenæ*, the most knowne cities of *Ionis*, are expressly placed by *Herodotus*. Neither is there any reason to be given, why *Cicero* in his enumeration of the countries of *Asia*, should wholly prætermit the mention of *Æolis* and *Ionis*; but that he comprehended them under the names of *Mysia* and *Lydia*: in which we see *Adramyttium*, and all the other cities downward unto *Ephesus*, to be placed by *Scylax* in his *Periplus*.

Id. f Τὸ δὲ Ἀτάρνης ἐστὶ χωρὸς τῆς Μυσίας, Λέσβῳ ἄνωτος. *Herodot. lib.* Ἀνδρῶν. Εἰφεσσος, Κολοφῶν, Λέβεδος, Τέως, Κλαζομεναί, Φώκαια. *Id.* *ibid.*

ἢ Ἀπὸ Λεκτῆ
μὲν καὶ Καίκα
ποταμῶν καὶ τῶν
λαγῶν λαγυμέ-
νων, ἐστὶ τὰ ἀπὸ
Ἰων, καὶ Ἀ-
δραμύττιον, καὶ
Ἀτάρνη, καὶ
Πισανή, καὶ
τὸν Εἰλαππῶνα
κόλπον δις πᾶσι
σὺν ἀπηπαρχικῇ
ἢ τῶν Λεσβίων
ἡσθ. *Strabo.*
lib. 13. *cap.* 581.
c Ἀδραμύττιον,
πρὸς τῆς
κεφαλῆς Κύνου
Μυση. *Steph.*
phan.
d Ἀτάρνη, πό-
λις μεταξὺ Μυ-
σίας καὶ Λυδίας,
αἱ, πλησίον
Λέσβῳ. *Id.*
e πισανή, πό-
λις Αἰολίδος.
1. g Αἰδιδῶ τῇ

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CHAP. II.

...which is the only one of its kind in the world.

α Οἱ ἄνθρωποι, ἀ-
 νθρωποι ἐπὶ τοῦ
 ἄνθρωπου τῆς ψυ-
 χῆς ἐξόντων ἐ-
 πὶ πνεύματι, με-
 ταβαλλόμενοι ἐν
 ἡμέραις, Ἡε-
 ροδ. 467. § 74.
 Ἀπὸ τοῦ ὅτι ὁ
 ἄνθρωπος ἐ-
 κληθὲν ὁ πᾶς ὁ
 ἄνθρωπος, ὡς περὶ
 Μωϋσὴν καλεσ-
 μένος. Id. ib. 1.
 § 7.
 ὁ ἄνθρωπος ποτὶ Μη-
 ῖνον, οὗν δὲ
 ἄνθρωπος ὀνομα-
 ζόμενος. Dio-
 dor. 1. 6. 4.

Ἀμὴν ψαα.

διοργάνωσι. Diod. *lib. 4.* c. Μνησιν δ' ἐπὶ τῇσιν, ἐπ' αὐτοῖσιν τεταγμέναις Τρωάων ὡς ἡναιμόν-
 ηι. Dionys. in *Persaeis*, ἡ Ἀνδρῶν, δι' ὅτε Μνησας. Strabo, *lib. 13.* pag. 386. c. Lydia, Μα-
 ονίη ἀντὶ ἀρχ. Uaiar. Plin., *lib. 5.* cap. 29. f. Μαονία, ἡ Ἀνδρῶν. Stephan. ὁ ὕψος *versis*, in
 Craculatio Cynrili Gloriaro: Ἀνδρῶν, Μαονία. f. Ἀνδρῶντος δὲ τῷ Κάλων τῷ ἑσθον ἔξῃ Κυμ-
 μείων ἐπὶ τῇς ἱστορίας γυρομένη, καὶ τῷ αὐτῷ Σαρρήνης ἑλκωσας, ἐκτεζοντὶ οὐ σέξαι f. Σκῆ-
 δι f. Ιασι λῆγας f. Ἡσίοις, τῶς Ἀσινοῖς. Τῶν γὰρ ἡ Μνηρία, φασιν, Ἀσία λέγουσα καὶ ὁ
 Ὀμηρος εἶρηκεν. Strabo, *lib. 13.* pag. 677. b *Id.* lib. 14. pag. 648. s. *Id.* lib. 15. pag. 609.
 ἡ Ἀσία πάλαι Ἀνδρῶν παρὰ τῷ Τρωάων, ἐν ᾧ τείχερός ἐνυρεῖται καὶ ὁ δὲ σ. Stephan. de Urbib. in
 Asia. (Epiri) δὲ Ἀσιατῆς ἡ τείχερός καὶ ὁ δὲ σ. Ἀσία πάλαι f. Ἀνδρῶν (καί μιν ἡ Τρω-
 αὶ f. Ἀνδρῶν) ἀφ' ὧν ἐνυρεῖται. Suid. in Asia; & Etymologic. in Asia. m. Τῷ δὲ Καύσει-
 ῳ περὶ καὶ μεταξὺ ἀπὸ τῆς τῆς μεσοτείτης (leg. ἡ εὐνογῆδος) καὶ τῆς Τρωάων, οὐτε γὰρ δεῖ σέξαι
 τῷ δὲ Κιλίκιον πεδίον. Strabo, *lib. 13.* pag. 629. Ἀπὸ γ' τειχεράτα σαδίων ὁ Νύσος ὡς
 βασι Τρωάων τοῦ ὅρος καὶ τῷ Μεσσηνίῳ δὲ τῇ τῷ σέξαι f. νότον μέγῃ καλεῖται πότις λεγόμεν. *Id.* lib
 14. pag. 630. Καύσεια ὁ πωλῶντος τῆς Ἀνδρῶν, σέξαι Τρωάων πάλαι ἡ Ἀνδρῶν, παρ' ὁ καὶ ὁ Ἀ-
 σίαν λεγόμεν. Veti. Scholiast. Anikophanis, in Achroen.

the

the two *Lydian* mountaines of *Tmolus* and *Messogis* lay the great *Caystrian* plaine, which *Homer* calleth the *Asian* field, in that verse of the second of the *Iliads*;

Ἀσίῃ δὲ λειμῶνι, Καῦστρίῳ ἀμφὶ ῥέεθρα.

to which *Virgil* also hath relation in that of the first of his *Georgicks*;

— & qua *Asia* circum

Dulcibus in stagnis rimantur prata Caystri :
and in the seventh of the *Aeneids*;

— sonat amnis, & *Asia* longè

Pulsa palus.

Whereunto the testimony of *Eunapius* may be referred likewise, who speaking of that admirably learned Gentlewoman *Sopisatra*, saith that ⁿ she was of that *Asia* which is about *Ephesus*, where the river *Cayster* running through the countrey, giveth his name to the plain by which it passeth.

It is further also reported by *Strabo*, that ^o in this plaine neere unto the banks of the river *Cayster*, the inhabitants used to shew the Chappels dedicated to the honour of *Caystrius*, and of one *Asias*, whom the *Etymologist* P noteth to have been sometime King of *Lydia*; and to have given the name unto this *Asian* field. r, as q the *Lydians* themselves would have it, to the whole land of *Asia*: alleading further, that from this *Asias*, the sonne of *Cotys*, the sonne of *Manem*, they had a tribe in their head-city *Sardis*, which they called *Ἀσιάδαι*, as is recorded by *Herodotus*.

lib. 14. pag. 650. Ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἦν ῥηδόντων ἡρώων, ἃ μὲν Ἀσίαν Κότυς ἰσοῦσιν ἰδόν, τὸν δὲ Καῦστρον Πενδοσπείας υἱὸν. λέγεται δὲ καὶ ἄλλαι Λυδίας τιν' Ἀσίαν. Forth. in *Iliad*. ἔργ. 254. edit. Roman. ἢ Ἑλληνίδι Ἀσίᾳ δὲ λειμῶνι, ὅπου οἰεῖται τὸ Κότυς, ὃς ἦν βασιλεὺς Λυδίας. *Etymologic. pag.* in Ἀσιᾳ. q Καὶ τότε μὲν μεταλαμβάνοντες τὸ ὄνομα τὰς Λυδοφαιῶροι ἀπὸ Ἀσίας, τὸ Κότυς, τὸ δ' ἀνεῖν, καλεῖσθαι τὴν Ἀσίαν, ἀπὸ τῆς Περμηνείας, οἷας ἀπὸ τῶν καὶ τῶν ἐν Σάρδεσι φυλῶν καλεῖσθαι Ἀσιάδαι. *Herodot. lib. 4. S. 45.*

Of the Lydian Asia.

ῥ' Ἀσία ἡ ἡμε-
τερά, οἱ μὲν δὲ
πολλὰς Ἀσίας,
οἱ δὲ ἀπὸ ῥ' Ἀσίας
τὴν Ἀσίαν, ἡ δὲ καὶ
Προμηθεύς γυ-
ναῖς, ἡ δὲ τὴν
πολλὴν ἄσιν ἔ-
χειν τρεῖς ἰ-
σὺν. Stephan.
de Urbib. in
ῥ' Ἀσία.

ῥ' Ἀρμενίας
ὀνόματι
ῥ' Ἀσίας, οἱ δὲ
τὴν Εὐρώπην.
Id. ibid.

* Yet it is long
in ῥ' Asia:
whereof Ste-
phanus, in ῥ'
Asia: λέγειται
καὶ ῥ' Asia. ἡ δὲ
καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ῥ'
καὶ τῆς ῥ'
τὸς ῥ' Asia δέ-
ναι. for to the
place is to be
restored out of
Dionysius:

whole verse
this is, in his
Periegesis. as
those others
also of the ri-
ver Tanais, ὅτι
καὶ Εὐρώ-
πην ἀπὸ τῆς
ῥ' Asia ῥ'
αἰνῶν,
ἡ δὲ ῥ' Eu-
ρώπην, ἡ δὲ
αἰνῶν ῥ' Asia
καὶ. So Ovid
likewise lib. 5.

Metamorphos. Iam super Europen sublimis ῥ' Asia terram. and lib. 9. of Miletus — et in
Asia terra Mania constituit. ῥ' Ἀσία τὸ πρὸς τὴν ῥ' Ἀσίαν, Scholiast. Apollon. Ar-
gonaut. lib. 2.

Whether ῥ' from this *Asia* the continent of *Asia* did take his denomination, or from the forementio-
ned city of *Lydia*, or from *Asia* the wife of *Promethe-
us*, or from some other originall; *Stephanus Byzanti-
nus* leaveth us to enquire. But beside that the first vo-
well in *Homers Asia* is long, and in the greater *Asia*
(which ῥ' *Stephanus* acknowledgeth him to have been
ignorant of) is of a * short quantitie: no man can
doubt, but the derivation of the name of *Asia* from a
Lydian city, or from a *Lydian* King and *Heros*, is farre
more properly applyable to *Lydia* it selfe, then to the
whole continent either of the greater or the lesser *Asia*.
For that *Lydia* was ῥ' formerly called *Asia*, is directly
affirmed by the ancient Scholiast of *Apollonius Rhodius*:
and that the *Asia* mentioned in the New Testa-
ment was comprehended within the bounds of *Lydia*
(containing in it, according to the above confirmed
description, *Æolis* and *Ionia*) will quickly appeare to
those that carefully compare the *Acts* of the *Apostles*
and the booke of the *Revelation* together.

In the 16. chapter of the *Acts*, the journey of *S. Paul*
and his company is by *S. Luke* thus described. *When
they had gone throughout Phrygia and the region of Gala-
tia, and were forbidden of the holy Ghost to preach the word
in ASIA; after they were come to Mysia, they assayed to
goe into Bithynia: but the Spirit suffered them not. And
they passing by Mysia, came downe to Troas.* Where it
may be observed, that the greater *Phrygia*, (through
which they passed into *Galatia*) and *Mysia Olym-
pene* (which was next adjoyning unto *Bithynia*) and
Hellespont wherein *Troas* was situated, being all of

Of the Lydian Asia.

11

them parcells of the *Asia* by the Romans properly so called, are yet expressly distinguished from *Asia*, in this more strict sense so denominated, as *Caria* likewise, wherein *Miletus* stood, appeareth to be by what we read in *Acts* 20. 16, 17.

And as these are thus exempted by *S. Luke*; so the rest that remaine of *the proper Asia*, together with the *seven Churches of Asia* mentioned in the Revelation of *S. Iohn*, are all of them comprehended within the limits of that *Lydian Asia*, whereof we have spoken. For, that *Pergamus* was a city of *Lydia*, is plainly affirmed by *Xenophon*: to whom *Aristotle* also may be added, in his booke *περί Σμυρναίων ἀνοσμάτων*, where he speaketh of a warre sometime raised ἐν τῇ ἐκείνῃ ἀντιπαρὸς τοῖς ἐκείνῃ Πέρσαις. That *Smyrna* at first was possessed by *the Lydians*, is testified also by *Aristotle*, treating of the birth and education of *Homer*: who seemeth to have had the surname of *Maonius*, either from *Maon* the king, or *Maonia* the countrey it selfe of *Lydia*; among the cities whereof, *Smyrna* (the most likely place of that famous Poets nativitie) is by *Scylax Caryandensis* reckoned. as *Ephesus* likewise is, both by him and *Herodotus*; *Sardis*, *Philadelphia* and *Thyatira* by *Ptolemy*: and *Laodicea* by *Stephanus Byzantinus*.

Yet is *Laodicea* by *Ptolemy* referred unto *Caria*, and by others unto *Phrygia*. The reason of which difference we may learne from *Strabo*, who sheweth that the confines of *Phrygia*, *Lydia* and *Caria* were so coincident, that they were hardly to be discerned the one from the other. which is the cause, that though

u Εἰς Καίαν
πρόιον ἐλθόντες,
Πέργαμον καὶ
ταλαμῶνας
τῆς Λυδίας.
*Xenoph. de ex.
ped. Cyri. lib. 7.*
α Σμύρναν ἔ-
σαν ὡς Λυ-
δοὶς τότε. *Ari-
stor. lib. 3. de
Poetica*: apud
Plutarchum lib.
*de vitâ & poetâ
Homeri.*
γ *Herodot. his-
tor. lib. 1.*
δ Εἰς δὲ καὶ ἐ-
πὶ τῇ Λυδίᾳ,
Ἀντιόχεια κτι-
σμα τῆς πόλεως
Στρατιῶν.
*Stephan. de
Vrbib. in Asia
dixeta.*
ε οὗς τὰ (ὡς
τε) καὶ τὰ Φρυ-
γία, καὶ τὰ Λυδί-
α καὶ τὰ Καρυάν-
δα, lib. 13. pag. 623.

Of the Lydian Asia.

Id. lib. 12. pag. 576. & lib. 14. pag. 663.

Καταναρκὸ
Λαοδικείας Ἰς.
ἑρπολῖς. 10.
lib. 13. pag. 629.

d Ἰερσπολῖς,
μεταξὺ Φρυγί-
ας καὶ Λυδίας
πόλεις. Dic-
phm. de Vr-
bib.

e Εἰς δὲ τὴν
ἐγγύχθιν τῶν
τῶν καὶ μικρὰ
συλλαμβάνει τὸ
τῆς Ρωμαίων
μὴ καὶ εὐλα-
βαίνει αὐτῆς,
ἀλλὰ ἐπεὶ
πρόπον διατά-
ξαι τὰς διοική-
σεις, ἐκ αὐτῶν τῶν
ἀρχαίων ποί-
ειν καὶ τὰς δι-
καιοδοσίας.

Strab. lib. 13.
pag. 629.

f Plin. lib. 5.
cap. 29. & 30.

g Θυάτιρα
Μητροπολῖς.

Ptolem. 1. 5. c. 2.

h Hieroclis.

Notit. Orien-
talis Imperii;
in Appendice

Geographicae
saeculi Caroli à
Sancto Paulo

edit. Paris. an. 1641. pag. 29. i Ordo Metropolitum. ibid. pag. 13. & 45. & in to. no. 1.
Iuris Graeco-Romani. pag. 90.

he doth reckon *Laodicea* among the cities of *Phrygia*; yet *Hierapolis*, which was ^c opposit to it (toward the East) is by *Stephanus* ^d said to be seated betwixt *Phrygia* and *Lydia*: it by that meanes being placed in, and *Laodicea* without the borders of *Phrygia*.

This also doth *Strabo* assigne for another reason, ^e why the bounds of the Provinces hereabout were confounded: because that the Romans did not divide these places by the nations; but ordered them after another manner, according to the circuitts wherein they kept their Courts, and exercised judicature. Five of these tribunals were seated in the cities of ^f *Laodicea*, *Sardis*, *Smyrna*, *Ephesus*, and *Pergamus*: *Philadelphia* was within the *Sardian*, and *Thyatira* within the *Pergamen* circuit. although that ^g *Thyatira* was a *Metropolis* also of it selfe, as *Ptolemy* declarereth in his Geography; and in all likelihood *Philadelphia* also, the only city remaining of those seven famous ones singled out, as the seats of the most eminent Churches of all *Asia*, in the book of the Revelation.

For that *Philadelphia* was herein no whit inferiour unto *Thyatira*; may easily be gathered by the respect which it still retained, after that *Lydia* (as we shall heare) was separated from the *Proconsular Asia*, and each Province ordinarily permitted to have but one *Metropolis*. For *Sardis* being then the prime city of *Lydia*, the next in account after it was *Philadelphia*, another also being placed betwixt it and *Thyatira*: as appearereth by the order of them constantly observed as well in the ^h *Civill* as in the ⁱ *Ecclesiasticall* Catalogues

Of the Proconsular Asia

13

of the cities belonging to that Province. Whereupon in the Acts of the Constantinopolitan Councell held under *Menas*, we see that *Eustathius* subscribeth himselfe, in expresse termes, ^k Bishop of the METROPOLIS of the Philadelphians, of the Province of the Lydians.

Ἐπισκοπὸς
Φιλαδελφῶν
μετροπόλεως, ὁ
Λυδῶν ἐπαρχί-
ας, Concil.
Constantinop.
sub Menâ, Act.
5.

CHAP. III.

Of the Proconsular Asia, and the severall alterations of the limits thereof.

I Come now from the *Lydian Asia*, and the seven Metropolitall cities thereof, unto the *Proconsular*: which, according to the condition of ^a other Provinces, had in severall times it's severall alterations. For in the distribution of the Empire made by *Augustus Caesar*, it appeareth to have been the same with that former *Asia* of the Romans, which we described in the beginning out of *Cicero*; but in that which was afterwards brought in by *Constantine*, to have been confined within the bounds of the *Lydian Asia*. the greatnesse of the one above the other being sufficiently intimated in those verses of *Statius*, rouching the yeare of the Proconsulship of *Vettius Bolanus*; who, before that, had been Proconsul here in *Brittaine*:

Ἀσιατροχίαν
διελευτῶσαν
τῇ μὲν ἀλλο-
τρίᾳ, Strabo, lib. 17.
pag. 840.

^b ——— quantusque potentes
Mille urbes Asia sortitor exerit anno;
Imperium mulcente Togâ.

^b Stat. lib. 5.
Sylvar. in Pro-
treptico ad
Crispin.
^c Dio, lib. 53.

That same yeare, ^c wherein *Caesar* obtained first the surname of *Augustus*, himselfe being then the seventh, and *Marcus Agrippa* (who married his sisters daughter) the third time Consul; was this politicall divi-

C

sion

d Solin. Poly.
hist. cap. 43.
e Plin. lib. 5.
cap. 27.

f Strabo, lib.
17. pag. 840.
g Onuphr. Pa-
nuin. Com-
mentar. Rei-
publ. Roman.
lib. 3. pag.
378. (edit.
Francofurt. an.
1597.)
h In provincia
Asia due sunt
juris Italici,
Troas & Pari-
um. l. In L. offi-
cior. D. de Cen-
sib.
i H iδwos, ἡ-
λευθέρη Ἀσία.
Ptolem. lib. 5.
cap. 2.
k Jul. Capito-
lin in Antonino
Pio.
l Provincia A-
sia praerat.
Marcianus l. C.
in L. Divus Ha-
drian. D. de cu-
sod. & exhibi-
tu, recor.

sion of the Provinces ordered by him: farr differing from that Geographically partition of countries delivered by his nephew Agrippa. whom d Solinus following in his Geography, beginneth Asia from Tennesius of Lycia and the Carpathian bay: and boundeth it on the East with Lycia (or Lycaonia, as e Pliny hath it) and Phrygia; on the West with the Aegean, on the South with the Egyptian sea, and on the North with Paphlagonia. which being made the limit of Agrippa's Asia on that side (and not Pontus or Propontis) doth necessarily shew that Pontus and Bithynia were included therein. whereas it plainly appeareth by Strabo and Dio, that in Augustus his platforme these were a province by themselves. f they being made by him a Pratorian province, and Asia a Consular; containing in it (as Strabo witnesseth) all that Asia which was on this side the river Halys and the mountaine Taurus, excepting Galatia, the countries that had been lately under the government of King Amyntas, together with the province of Bithynia and that of Pontus and Propontis adjoynded thereunto. All which being deducted; those countries will remaine, which by g Onuphris are assigned unto Augustus his Proconsular Asia: to wit, Lydia, Ionia, Caria, Mysia, Phrygia, and the Proconsular Hellespont. h the two Roman colonies whereof, Troas and Parium, are by Paulus the Lawyer particularly noted to have beene seated in the province Asia.

And this is it indeed, which Ptolemy proposeth unto us, as that which was accounted i the Asia properly so called in the dayes of Antoninus Pius; who himselfe, as k Proconsul, had sometime l governed this province. Where, in the Breviat of the first Table of Asia, it is not

not to be passed by, that mention is made of ^m the Asia properly so called, wherein was Phrygia. For howsoever that were no part, either of Agrippa's Asia (from whence by ⁿ Solinus it is excluded) or yet of the Lydian Asia (from which in ^o the Acts of the Apostles, as also in ^p the Letters of the Church of Vienna and Lyons, and ^q Tertullians booke against Praxeas, it is clearly distinguished :) yet Hierapolū, the chiefe city thereof, by ^r Polycrates, and ^s Vlpian, and Iulius Africanus (as farre as we have him in ^t Eusebius his Chronicle) is placed in Asia; as being contained within the limits assigned by Strabo to the Proconsular Asia, as it stood in the time of Augustus and the heathen Emperours after him.

But in the dayes of Constantine, and the Christian Emperours that succeeded him, the circuit thereof was much abridged, and a distinction brought in betwixt the Proconsular Asia and the Asian Diocese; the one being put under the command of the Proconsul of Asia, the other under the government of the Vicarius of Asia or the Asian Diocese: for so in the Imperiall Constitutions is he indifferently nominated. Thus in the CCC LXV. yeare of our Lord, two Rescripts were given out by the Emperour Valens: the one ^u dated the 27th. of January (in the latter end of the first yeare of his raigne) to Clearchus the Vicarius Asia, the other, ^x the 6th of October following, unto his successor Auxonius, under the style of Vicarius dioeceseos Asiana. This Auxonius y some doe imagine to be the same with Ausonius the Poët: without all ground of authority or reason, removing him out of the We-

m Hildius A.
sia, & y n P.
ma. ad fin. li.
bri 8. Geo-
graph Ptolem.
n Asiam excipit
Phrygia. Solin.
Polyhist. cap.

43.
o Act. 2. 9, 10.
& 16. 6.
p Tōis κατὰ τὴν
Ἀσίαν καὶ Φρυ-
γίαν. Euseb.
lib. 5. hist.

q Polycratine-
pistolā Synodi-
cā, apud Euseb.
lib. 5. hist. x
u Cod. Theo-
dos. lib. 5. tit.
11. Ne colon-
in sciodom.

x Ibid. lib. 12.
tit. 1. de Decu-
cap. 122. Vid. &

Ulpian. in D.
de Aquā quoti-
dianā, & asty.
l. 1. §. 13.

t Πόλεως τῆς Ἀ-
σίας κατὰ πρῶτον
ἑστῆς, Λαοδι-
κεῖα, Ἰερόπο-
λιν, Κολοσσῆν.

Euseb. Chron
ad an. 10. Ne-
ronis.

u Cod. Theo-
dos. lib. 5. tit.
11. Ne colon-
in sciodom.

x Ibid. lib. 12.
tit. 1. de Decu-
cap. 122. Vid. &

riomb. leg. 69. y Guid. Pancirol. Commentar. in Notit. Orient. l. per. cap. 122. Vid. & Jo. Scaliger, Ausonian. lection. lib. 2. cap. 17.

Of the Proconsular Asia.

17

government; appointing him to be Proconsul of Asia now properly so called. This from Pergamus downewards taking the sea-coast into it, toward the adjacent continent reacheth unto Caria; the mountaine Tmolus circumscribing that of it which belongeth unto Lydia. Of the governments it is the most honourable; and is not subject to the Præfectus Prætorio. saving that now, by reason of these late commotions, all things are againe confounded and disturbed.

Where touching the limits of this Asia NOW properly so called, it may be noted; that as Galen (in the place before alledged) maketh the Hellepontian Mysia (which in the old distribution of the Empire was within the precinct of the jurisdiction of the then Proconsular Asia) to be conterminous unto Pergamus, where he himselfe was borne: so Eunnapius from the same Pergamus beginneth the bounds of the now Proconsular Asia; extending the length thereof from thence downeward unto Caria, and the breadth from the Sea unto the mountaine Tmolus, which is by Euripides, in his Baccha, called ἑρμια Ἀσδίας the fortresse of Lydia; and on the side whereof Sardis (a chiefe city of that province, and Eunnapius his owne countrey) is not only by him, but also by ^d Herodotus, ^e Strabo, and ^f Pliny (howsoever Ptolemys Tables doe misplace it) sufficiently proved to have beene situated. that ridge of the mountaine, on which Sardis was seated, bounding that part of Lydia toward the East (as we have said) and the other tract thereof reaching from thence unto Hypapa, a city of lesse name within the same countrey: as Ovid declareth in those verses;

g Nam freta prospiciens latè riget arduus alto
Tmolus in ascensu, clivoque extensus utroque,
Sardibus hinc, illinc parvis finitur Hypapæ.

τὸν ἀρδα-
μωδὴν Τυμῶλον
εἶδα. πρὸς κλυ-
ον.

Οἶδ' ὅς τις τὴν Σαρ-
δεων ἀστυ πρὸς
βαλὴν κύκλῳ
Euripid. in
Bacchis.
d Herodot. lib.
1. §. 84. & lib.
5. §. 101.

e Πέρκεταις ὃ
ἐστὶ Σάρδεων ὁ
Τυμῶλον, ἐν-
δεδυμένον ὄρος, ἐν
τῇ ἀκρατείᾳ
ἐκστρωτὶ ἐχόν
ἑξιδραν λείαν
λίαν. Περσέων
ἔργον αὐτῶν ἐστὶ
πῖλον τὰ κί-
λῳ πῖλον. ὃ
μαλιστα τὸ Κα-
υπῖον. Stra-
bo. l. 13. pag.
625.

f Lydia celebra-
tur maximè
Sardibus, in la-
tere Tmolis
montis, qui an-
tè Tmolus ap-
pellabatur. Plin.
lib. 4. c. 29.

g Ovid. Meta-
morph lib 9.

By which description it appeareth, that this *Proconsular Asia* was little or nothing different from the *Lydian Asia*; called *Lydia*, not only by *Herodotus* and *Scylax*, but also (if I mistake not) by ^h *Constantinus* the Emperour himselfe.

^h L. Cum ap-
pellatio. C. de
appellatio nib.

ⁱ L. Offic. Hel-
lesponti. C. de
offic. comit. sa-
cri paximon.
vel potius, pro-
consulatus lega-
ti.

To *Valens*, the elder *Theodosius* succeeded in the Eastern Empire: who took away ⁱ the *Consular Hellespont* from the jurisdiction of the *Vicarius* of the *Asian Diocese*, and put it under the command of the *Proconsul* of *Asia*. Which state of the then *Proconsular* or *proper Asia* that Greek Geographer might seeme to have respected; who beginneth his enumeration of the XLVIIII. Provinces of the continent of *Asia*, with

Pontus and Bithynia.

Asia properly so called.

Great Phrygia.

Lydia and Caria.

Galatia, &c.

as we have it presented unto us by that most curious searcher of all such kind of rarities, ^k *Claudius Salmasius*. Wherein it is observable, that *Hellespont*, *Æolis*, *Ionia* and *Lydia* are included in, aswell as the greater *Phrygia* and *Caria* are excluded from the *Asia* then properly so called. Whence that new addition of *Hellespont* being put aside; the remaine will prove to be the same with that which a little before was styled by *Eunapius*, the *Asia now properly so called*.

^k Salmas. Plin-
ian. exerci-
tat. in Solin.
pag. 803.

^l Pallad. in vi-
ta Chrylosto-
mi: & ex eo
Georgius A.
lexandrinus,
tomo 8. edit.
Savilian oper.
Chrylost. pag.
202. Συναγα-
γη τῶν τῶν
Ἀσιατικῶν ἐπισκο-
πῶν, καὶ Καὶ
αὐτῶν, καὶ Ἀσιας,
συγγραφῆς
αὐτῶν ἐκ τῶν
ἀνδρῶν.

^l Συναγα-
γη τῶν τῶν
Ἀσιατικῶν ἐπισκο-
πῶν, καὶ Καὶ
αὐτῶν, καὶ Ἀσιας,
συγγραφῆς
αὐτῶν ἐκ τῶν
ἀνδρῶν.

In the dayes of *Arcadius* (the son and successor of the foresaid *Theodosius*) this addition of *Hellespont* to the jurisdiction, was much abated by the detraction of the maine inland part of *Lydia* from the body of the *Proconsular Asia*. Which is the cause why ^l *Palladius*, speaking of the *Asian Synod* of leventy Bishops held
by

by *Chrysoſtom* in the *CCCCII.* yeare of our Lord, doth ſeparate the Biſhops of *Lydia* from the Biſhop of *Aſia*. for as for the ſubſcriptions of the firſt Council of *Nice*, both thoſe which are found in ſome *Latin* books, and thoſe *Greek* ones that have beene lately publiſhed ^m out of *Sambucus* his copy: they being quite diſſonant the one from the other, and having in both of them diverſe manifeſt tokens of forgery and corruption, doe deſerve here no regard at all.

Yet in this distraction of *Lydia* from the *Proconsular Asia*, it appeareth aswell by ⁿ the Civill and ^o Ecclesiasticall lists of the Provinces of the Easterne empire, recorded by the Grecians, as by the ^p subscriptions of the Councell of *Chalcedon* and other of the Eastern Synods; that the Southerne part of *Lydia*, lying betwixt the rivers of *Maander* and *Cayster*, which were noted to have beene attributed by *Ptolemy* unto *Caria* (and wherein were the cities of *Priene*, *Magnesia*, *Trallis* and *Nysa*) was still reserved unto *Asia*: together with all that lay upon the sea-coast from *Ephesus* upward, not only unto *Pisane* and the mouth of *Gargus* (which we shewed to have beene a parcell of the *Lydian Asia*) but also unto *Affos* and the promontory of *Leffum*; which was possessed first by the *Myrians*, then by the *Lydians*, and lastly by the *Eolians*. for that this also, at leastwise from *Antandrus* downward, was sometimes accounted as an appendant unto *Lydia*, may be gathered, partly from the words of a *Scylax Caryandensis* (though here corrupted) partly from the testimony of *Xenophon*, who telleth us that he and his company, ^r departing from *Antandrus*, passed by the sea-side of *Lydia*, unto the playne of *Thebe*, and through it unto *Adramyttium*. compared with *Strabo*,

*In Com-
mentario Jo.
Seldeni ad Eu-
tychii Orig-
ines: ubi recti-
fuit monuit,
Subscriptiones
has Græcas re-
centioris multò
esse commatas
quàm Coſtan-
tini temporè
admittunt.*

(pag. 128.)

n Hieroclis

Notitia Orientalis Imperii, in Append. Geograph. sacr. pag. 27.

o Photius, de ordine Metro-
politar. ibid.
pag. 43. et in
tomo, I. juris
Græco Roma.
ni, pag. 90.

*Subscriber.

Concil. Chal.
ced, Act, 6.

Concil. Constantinop. VI.

Act. 18. &c

9' Ἀπὸς Ἀντάν-
δρου καὶ τῆς *

rela-

Ἐνταυτοῖς
φικνύνται πρὸς
τον, ὅτε παρὰ
θάλατταν πε-
ρευόμενοι Λυ-
δίας, εἰς Θήβης
πύλιν. ἐντεῦ-
θεν δ' Ἀστρα-
μυττίης καὶ
Κερσίου παρ' Ἀ-
ταρτίης εἰς Κα-
τίης πύλιν ἐλ-
θόντες. Πέρρα-
μον κατὰ Λυ-
δίαν. X. noph.
de exped. Cypri,
lib. 7.

f Strabo, lib. 13.
pag. 586. f Καὶ
τὴν Πύλιν Λυ-
δίαν καλοῦν-
ται ἐν Ἀστρα-
μυττίῃ, αὐτῶν,
ὡς φασί, τὴν
πολιν ἐκτικόντων.
Id. ibid. pag.
613.

u Herodotus, lib.
7. de Xerxis
exercitu. Ἐ-
ποίητο δὲ τὴν
ἑδρὴν ἐκ τῆς Λυ-
δίας ὁ στρατὸς ἐ-
πι τὴν ποταμὸν
Καίικον καὶ
τὴν γλῶσσαν Μυ-
σίην. Ἀπὸ δὲ Καίικου ὀρεζομένη, Κάρνης ὄρεος ἔχον ἐν ἡμετέρῃ, διὰ τῆς Ἀταρτίης εἰς Καί-
ινην πόλιν. ἀπὸ δὲ ταύτης, διὰ Θήβης πύλιν ἐπορεύετο. Ἀστραμυττίην τε πόλιν καὶ Ἐνταυτοῖς
τὴν Πάλαστρον παρὰ Μενέχλειον, τὴν Γόλυν δὲ λαβὼν εἰς ἡμετέραν χώραν, ἥτις ἐστὶν τὴν Γ' ἡμετέραν
γλῶσσαν. οἱ αὖτε τὴν τὴν καλεσμένην Ἀσίαν. Simplic. in Aristot. Physic. lib. 5. γ Πολλοὶ πα-
ρὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἐκείνην συνέρρον, ἐκ τῆς μεγάλης μόνον Φρυγίας καὶ τῆς ἀφ' ἧς οὐρα πάσης, ἐκ δὲ
καὶ ὅσων τὴν Ἀσίαν ἔχον, ὅσοι τε [ἐν] τῇ Λυδίᾳ καὶ ὅσοις τῆς Καρίας τὰς ἐπὶ τῆς Μετα-
πραστῆς in Actis Aberci, Octob. 22.

relating to the same purpose, that the former inhabitants of the playne of Thebe were the *Lydians*, then called *Meones*: and that in his time the name of the *Lydian gates* was still preserved in *Adramyttium*, as a memoriall of the building of that city by the *Lydians*. Although yet, by the authority of *Galen* and *Emmapius*, we begin our *Lydian Asia* from the river *Caicus* and *Pergamus*: those other places of *Atarna*, *Thebe*, *Adramyttium* and *Antandros*, being by *Herodotus* also referred to *Mysia*, and not to *Lydia*.

To conclude therefore the various alterations of the limits of the *Proconsular Asia*: as we have referred *Ptolemies Asia* properly so called to the *Proconsular Asia*, as it was ordered by *Augustus*; and *Eunapius* his *Asia now properly so called*, to that which was by *Constantine*; and the namelesse Geographers proper *Asia*, to that which was by the elder *Theodosius*: by the like reason also, what *Simplicius* writeth in the dayes of *Justinian* touching his *Asia now so called*, and *Symeon Metaphrastes* long after him (though concerning elder times, wherein these provinces stood in a far different posture from that which he presenteth unto us) of the confluence of the inhabitants of *Asia* unto *Abercius*; we may well suppose to have relation unto this last settlement, which was made in the dayes of *Arcadius* and the younger *Theodosius*.

CHAP. IV.

of the Asian Dioceſe, and the Metropolitan cities thereof; with the Civill and Eccleſiaſticall governments ſetled therein.

A Dioceſe, in the language of the times whereof we ſpeake, was ^a a circuit comprehending within it many provinces: and the Asian Dioceſe in that ſenſe, ſometimes taken more ſtrictly, as it was diſtinguiſhed from the Proconſular Asia and the provinces ſubject to the juriſdiction of the Proconſul thereof; and ſometimes more largely, as containing thoſe Proconſular provinces alſo under it. The former acception hath place in that Conſtitution of Theodoſius the elder, where ^b the Proconſular Asia and the Asian Dioceſe are both nominated together; and generally where ever the office of the Vicarius or ^c Comes (for theſe two titles are uſed ^d to ſignifie the ſame dignitie) of Asia or the Asian Dioceſe (or ^e Region, as Julianus Antecceſſor rendreth it) is made mention of. The latter, when the Asian is rehearſed jointly with other Dioceſes of the Eaſtern Empire: as in L. Si quis poſt hanc. C. Ut nemo ad ſuum patrocini. and L. Provincia Thraciar. C. de militari veſte.

^a Διοκεſις ἡ συννομία ἡ παρχία ἡ ἐκκλησιαστική, Balſamon, in Concil. Chalcedon. can. 9.

^b Cod. Theodoſ. lib. 16. tit. 1. de fide Caſtol. l. 3. Nec non etiam in Asia Proconſulari atque Asianâ dioceſi, Amphilochio (qui ita enim ex MS. Malmesburienſi (quem mihi communicavit V. C. Jo Seldenus) locus reſtituendus.

duſ eſt. ^c Imp. Conſtantin. ad Tertullianum P. V. Comitem dioceſeos Asianæ. l. 2. bid. lib. 2. tit. 26. ſinium regundor, l. 1. Imp. Arcad. et Honorius A. A. Nebridio Commiſſi Asia. Cod. Juſtinian. lib. 11. In quib. cauſ. coloni. cenſui. l. 2. ^d Imp. Conſtantinus ad Tiberianum Vicarium Hiſpaniarum, in l. Si a ſponſo. C. de donat. ante nupt. et ad Tiberianum Comitem Hiſpaniarum, in l. Cum ſervum. C. de ſerv. fugitiv. ^e Vicarius Asianæ regionis. Julian. Epitom. Novel. 8. ſive Conſtitut. 15. §. 56. (edit. Lugdon. an. 1567.) quam idem ibid. paulo poſt Asianam dioceſim appellat. Similiter & in Conſtitut. 24. §. 98. Asianam regionem vocat, quæ in Authentic. C. 4. tit. 2. (de appellat. lib. 5. Similitur modo) nunc Asianæ dioceſeos designatur.

D

Ac-

Ἡ τῆς Ἀσίας ὁ-
 λῆς, καθ' ἑνὲς
 διὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν
 τῶν ἱουδαίων.
 Theodoret. his-
 tor. Ecclesia-
 stic. lib. 5. cap.
 28.

g Subdispositio
 ne viis specta-
 bilis Proconsu-
 lis Asia, Pro-
 vincia infra-
 scripta: Asia,
 Insula, Helle-
 spontus, Nonesia
 Provinciar. &
 dignitat. utri-
 usque Imperii.
 h Sub Vespasia-
 no principe En-
 sularum pro-
 vins a facta
 est. Sext. Ru-
 fus, in Brevi-
 ario;

i L. Iamdu-
 dum. C. Vbi
 causa.
 k Sub dispositio-
 ne viis specta-
 bilis Provinciar.
 Dioceſes Asia-
 na, Provincia
 infra scripta:
 Pamphylia, &
 Nott. Pro-
 vinciar.
 l Altera: Pa-
 verg. lib. 5. c. 13.
 m O Sacrotheus
 ἀποκρίσει ἱ-
 παρχῶν, ἀποκριτοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀσιασίων, ἡγῆται ἐκείλους Ἀσιας, δὲς δὲς ἡμεῖς μὴ ἐμπέλωμεν ἡ-
 ἐργοντα τῶν δεχομένων πόλεις Μύρα, ὅτι ἡ Ἀσιας. Jo. Malel. Antiochen. Chronic. M. 3.
 lib. 14.

According to which acception, whole ^f Asia, as Theodoret calleth it, in the dayes of the younger Theodosius did consist of eleven Provinces, g three whereof appertained to the disposition of the Proconsul of Asia: the proper Proconsular which he governed by, himselfe, the Consular Helleſpont, and that of the Rhodes, and the other scattered Islands called Cyclades; which were first ^h made a Province, and placed under a ⁱ President, by the Emperour Vespasian ^k eight were under the Vicarius or Lieutenant of Asia: Lydia, Caria, Phrygia Pacatiana and Phrygia Salutaris, with those foure other which were superadded to that proper Asia of the ancient Romans, whereof we made mention in the beginning out of Strabo and Cicero; namely Pamphylia, Lycia, Lycaonia and Pisidia.

This distribution is to be seen in the Latin list of the Provinces and Dignities of both the Empires; cal- led by ^l Alciat the Breviary of Theodosius the younger. ^m by whom Lycia was divided from Lycaonia and made a Province by it selfe; Myra being appointed the Metropolis and place of the residence of the President thereof: as Iohannes Malela setteth downe in his Chronicle. Which report of his if we admit for au- thentique; we must withall say, that Theodoret, in the place even now alledged, had relation to the state of his owne time, when speaking of the care which Chrysoſtom had of Asia, he saith that it was governed by eleven Presidents. joyning the three Provinces which were under the Proconsul of Asia, with the other eight

that were under the *Vicarius* of the *Asian dioceſe*; which otherwiſe, if *Lycia* and *Lycania* had been conjoyned, would have been but *ſeven* Provinces.

Indeed, in the generall enumeration of the Provinces of the Eaſterne Empire, which we meet withall toward the beginning of the foreſaid *Theodoſian Breviary*, there are but *ten* Provinces numbred of the whole *Asian dioceſe*: the firſt and principall of them all, to wit *Asia* it ſelfe, by ſome error (wherewith *Onuphrius* alſo and *P. Contius* was miſled) being omitted. Which was nothing amended by *Iſidorus Mercator*, but increaſed rather; when he reckoneth up *twelve* Provinces in this *Asia*: the firſt and chiefe whereof he maketh to be *Asia* it ſelfe; in which (ſaith he) is *Ilium*, or *Troy*; the ſecond *Lydia*, the third *Galatia*. Whereas *Ilium* was ſituated not in this, but in the province of *Helleſpont*: and *Galatia* appertained to the *Pontican*, and not to the *Asian Dioceſe*. Whence, by the way, we may corre& an error that hath crept into the Greek edition of the ſubſcriptions of the 6. A&tion of the Councell of *Chalcedon*: wherein, though *Theoſebius* Biſhop of *Ilium* had put to his name, yet *Stephen* the Metropolitan of the *Ephesians*, among theſe abſent Biſhops that were under his jurifdiction, doth nominate *Rufinus* Biſhop, not *Timi* (as the Latin books have it) but *Ilii*.

Some do think, that the Emperour *Iuſtinian* did take away *Helleſpont* from the government of the *Proconſul* of *Asia*, and joyned it with *Pontus Polemoniacus*. But that error aroſe from the old Latin tranſlation of the XXth. Novell of *Iuſtinian*; *Helleſpontus* being therein put for *Helenopontus*, in the *Pontican dioceſe*: as appeareth not only by the Greek text and

n *Asiane* X.
Pamphylia,
Helleſpontus,
Lydia, &c.
Notit. utriuſq;
Imperi.
o Onuphr.
Commentar.
Reipub. Rom. 2.
lib. 3. pag. 424.
p Cont. N. in
Iuſtinian. No-
vell. 8. cap. 2.
q In *Asia* XII,
prima ipſa *Asia*.
Vid. Salmaſii
Euchariſtic. de
Eccleſ. ſubur-
bicar. pag. 347.
r *Asia* Provin-
cia XII. *Asia*
ipſa, in qua eſt
Ilium, id eſt,
Troia, Lydia,
Galatia, Ly-
cia, Caria, Helle-
ſpontus, &c.
Provinciar. Ro-
manar. libell.
ab Ant. Scon-
hovia & Andr.
Schotto edit. ex
Iſidori Colle&. Epistolar. De-
cretal. MS.
(Guid. Panci-
rol. Commen-
tar. in Notit. O-
rient. Imper.
cap. 210.
i Authentica.
Collat. 3. ut. 7.
de adminiſtra-
offic. in ſacr. ap-
pellat. ou.
u Julian. Con-
ſtit. 25. §. 102.

x Justinian.
Novel. 8. cap. 2.
Nov. 20. cap. 6.
Nov. 24. cap. 5.
& Nov. 27. in-
it.

Latin Epitome thereof, but also by the Latin it selfe (acknowledging afterwards, that this mutation was made in *Galatia* and the *Pontican*, not the *Asian* diocese) and by the *XXVIIth*. Novell most evidently. Though sure it is, that^x he took from the Lieutenant or *Vicarius* the government of the *Asian diocese*, and confined him within the limits of *Phrygia Pacatiana*, whereof he constituted him Count or *Comes*.

By that which in the second chapter hath been delivered, it appeareth, that under the first Emperours there were many metropolitall cities within one Province; and some chosen out of them wherein Courts of justice were erected, unto which the next adjoyning circuits might upon all occasions have recourse. Whereupon those contentions afterwards did arise betwixt the cities of the *Proconsular Asia*, touching each ones dignitie and precedency: for the composing whereof *Aristides* made that Oration of concord unto them, which is still extant. Wherein yet the common desire of all the *Asians* accorded in this, y that the *Proconsul*, at his first comming into the province, should passe into *Asia* by sea, and among the other *Metropoles* first arrive at *Ephesus*: as by the Rescript of the Emperour *Antoninus* (vouched by *Ulpian*, in his first book of the *Proconsuls* office) most manifestly appeareth.

y Imperator no-
ster Antoninus
Augustus ad de-
sideria Asiano-
rum referens
Proconsuli x.e.
cessitatem impo-
sitam, per mare
Asiam applicare
καὶ τῶν μητρο-
πόλεων ἑφεσον.
primam atten-
gere. Ulpian in
l. Observare. D.
de offic. Procons.

But in the disposition of the Empire made by *Constantine* it was ordered, that in every Province there should be but one chiefe city held for the *Metropolis*: and that unto it, all the Provincials should resort for the administration of publike justice. Whereupon *Ephesus*, being by the former Imperiall Constitution, grounded upon the joincte consent of the *Asians* them-

themselves, preferred before all the rest (as being the ordinary place of the convention of the *Common Councell*, and it self held to be *a the common treasury of Asia*) was appointed to be the sole *Metropolis* of this new *Proconsular Asia*; and withall retained the preeminence which formerly it had above all the cities of the *old*. Whereof, we may see the testimonies, as well of *b Chrysostom* and others of the ancient who wrote upon the Epistle of *S Paul* to the *Ephesians*; as of the Emperour *c Theodosius*, in the letters wherby he summoneth *Dioscorus* and other Bishops to appeare at the second Councell at *Ephesus*, assembled by him in the yeare of our Lord **CCCCXLI**.

Whence he that wrote the book of the places mentioned in the *Acts* of the *Apostles* (falsly fathered upon *S. Hierom*) saying that *d where the city of Ephesus is, there is the Asia specially so called*; may seem to have meant no other thing thereby, but that the province which had *Ephesus* for it's *Metropolis*, was that which had the name of *Asia* in a singular manner appropriated unto it. if therein he looked any further then to the bare words of the text; wherein it is said, that *Paul e* continuing at *Ephesus* by the space of two years, *all they which dwell in Asia heard the word of the Lord*. and that afterward *f* he determined to sayle by *Ephesus*, because he would not spend the time in *Asia*: and thereupon sending for the Elders of the Church of *Ephesus*, he said unto them, *Ye know from the first day that I came into Asia, after what manner I have bene with you at all seasons*. Out of all which it was no hard matter for him to gather at large, as *g Erasmus* did after him; that *Asia* in the new Testament denoteth that part of *Asia minor*, in which *Ephesus* standeth.

*z Προσπεθι εν
Εφεσω, εν τῇ
κοινῇ τῆς Ἀσί-
ας.* Eul. b. lib. 4.
hitt. κατ. 17.
*a Ταμείον το
κοινῶν τῆς Ἀσίας
ἐν τῷ πάλιν, καὶ
τῇ γείας κατα-
φυγῶν.* Arittid.
or it de concor-
diâ, ad civitate
Asiæ cis.
b Εφεσὺς ἔστι
μὲν τῆς Ἀσίας
μετροπόλις.
Chrysoit. in ar-
gument-epist.
ad Ephes.
c Τὴν Ἐφεσίῳ
μετροπόλιν τῆς
Ἀσίας καταλα-
βεῖν ἀνυποτάκ-
τως σπιδούσας.
Theodos. jun.
epist. ad Dios-
cor. inter Acta
Co. cil. Ephesie.
d I. I. (inferia
Actign. i. Con-
cil. Chalcedon.)
e Specialiter ubi
Ephesus civitas
est, Asia voca-
tur. Lib. de lo-
cis Act. Apo-
stol. inter Hie-
ronymi & Be-
de opera.
f Act. 19. 10.
g Act. 20. 16,
18.
g Erasim Ana-
nor. in Act. 16.
& Rom. 16.

h' Ἡμῖν δ' ὅση
 καὶ διαφερόντως
 ἡμεῖς ἡμῶν
 παρ' ἑαυτῶν
 καὶ ὅσοι ἂν
 σπλάγχνων, καὶ ὅσοι
 ἡμεῖς καὶ ἐν ἡμῶν
 τὸν ἐπισκοπῶν
 ἀφικνεῖσθαι
 Aristid. in o
 rat. c. 14.
 quum antea
 dixisset. ἡγε-
 μόνες δ' ἡμῶν οὐκ
 νόμος ποιεῖται
 καὶ ἐξ ἑστέ
 τοι. quicquid ille
 sortitus annis;
 de quo Statius;
 supra pag. 13.
 * ὅσοι ἀρχόντες
 τῶν ἐπαρχῶν,
 are with him
 Indices provin-
 ciarum, in Ne-
 vell 69.
 ἢ Αἰ ἢ Σαρ-
 δεις πάλαι οὕτως
 μεγάλην, πῶς τε
 ἐξ ἡμῶν ἡμεῖς
 ἡμῶν, ἀρχαῖα
 δ' ὅμως, ἀρχαῖα
 ἀρχαῖα ἡμεῖς
 βασιλεῖον δ' ὅ-
 πῳ ἐξ ἡμῶν
 δ' ὅν.

Sirabo, lib. 13.
 pag. 625.

* In the Latine
 edition of the
 subscriptions ad-
 joyned unto the

9. *Actien of the Councell of Chalcedon, Thyatira is made subje: to Synnada. but the Greeke readeth there, not Θυατείρας, but Ταυτοῦ, or Στακτεῖς rather; a see well known to be suffragan to Synnada, the Metropolis of Phrygia Salutaris.*

It is here also further to be noted, that as in the state of the civill government, the jurisdiction of the annual *Presidents* (by *Aristides* styled *Bishops*) was extended unto all the cities that were contained within the limits of their severall provinces; and when but one Metropolis was appointed unto every province, wherein the Governour was to keep his ordinary residence, the Provinciall *Presidents* had from thence the appellation of ἀρχόντες τῶν μετροπόλεων (or *Metropolitan Judges*, as, at the end of the first Novell of Justinian, the * old Latin Interpreter rendereth it:) so, in the Eastern empire especially, the Ecclesiasticall regiment was herein conformed unto the civill; there being but one *Metropolitan Bishop* settled in every Province, unto whom the Bishops of all the rest of the cities were subordinated. By which meanes it came to passe, that of the seven Churches in Asia, spoken of in the book of the Revelation, *Ephesus* alone in the dayes of *Constantine* had the Metropolitall dignitie left unto it. Then after the dayes of *Valens* the Emperour, the inland *Lydia* being separated from *Asia*, the Bishop of *Sardis* (which had been the ancient seat of the *Lydian Kings*) became the Metropolitan of that province: the sees of *Philadelphia* and * *Thyatira* being made subject to him; as *Smyrna* and *Pergamus* were to the Bishop of *Ephesus*.

There remained then of the seven, only *Laodicea*: which got the honour of being the Metropolis of *Phrygia Pacatiana*; as we read in the Greek subscription of

the

the first epistle unto *Timothy*: the ^s lateness whereof is thence rightly collected by the learned ^k *Cujaicus*. For as the distinction of *Phrygia Pacatiana* and *Salutaris* is no where to be found before the distribution of the provinces made by *Constantine*: so at that time also, when but one *Metropolis* was allotted unto every Province, it is a question, whether of those two ^{*} prime cities that were so neare together, *Hierapolis*, which without all controversie was acknowledged to belong unto *Phrygia*, was not rather chosen to be the mother city therein, then *Laodicea*, which by reason of the doubtfull situation thereof (as we have heard) was indifferently challenged to appertaine unto *Phrygia*, *Caria* and *Lydia*.

In the dayes of the succeeding Emperours indeed, ^l who yielded so farr to the ambition of some Bishops; that they were content there should be two *Metropolitans* in one Province, both these cities were accounted for the *Metropoles* of *Phrygia Pacatiana*. which is the cause, why in the fourth generall Councell, assembled at *Chalcedon*, as well ^m *Nunechius* Bishop of the *Metropolis* of *Laodicea*, as *Stephen* Bishop of the *Metropolis* of *Hierapolis*, do subscribe for themselves and the absent Bishops which were under them. as also in the fifth general Councell held at *Constantinople*, there is mention made at the same time of ⁿ *John* Bishop of the *Metropolis* of the *Laodiceans*, and *Auxanon* Bishop of the *Metropolis* of the *Hierapolitans*: & in the sixth, of *Tiberius* Bishop of the *Laodiceans* and *Sisinnius* of the *Hierapolitans*, either of them

of *Phrygia Pacatiana*, by *Hierocles* in the civill list of the Provinces: Append. Geogr. sacr. p. 22. 21. Ἰνδὸς παρὰ τὰς ἐκκλησιαστικὰς θεομὲς ἀποδραμῶντες ἀναστὰς αὐς, διὰ παραμικτῶν πλεῖστον ἐπαρχίαν εἰς δύο κατέτεμον, ὡς ἐν τῷ τοῦ μητροπολίτου ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ ἐπαρχίᾳ. Concl. Chalcedon. Can. 12. m Subscript: Concl. Chalced. Act. 6. & 16. n Concl. V. Collat. 2.

S. although it be elder then those middle times, wherein *Phrygia Pacatiana*. by a metathesis of the first syllables, was called *Capatiana*: as may be seen in *Hierocles* his *Civill*: & *P* 10. titus his *Ecclesiastica* list of the Provinces. in Appendix Geographiæ sacræ. pag. 271.

39. 41. 49. 53. k Vnde satis loquere potest, de subscriptione prima epistola ad *Timotheum*, recentiorum esse. *Cujaic*. in exposit. Novell. 145.

* *Laodicea* and *Hierapolis* as they were near one another (and so conjoynd by the Apostle, in *Coloss* 4: 13.) so have they the first place also assigned unto them among the cities

giving

ο Μητροπολεως;
 φερουνη Παρε-
 πλων επαρχι-
 ας. Concil. V I.
 Constantinop.
 Act. 18.

ρ Τὸν τῶν το ἱ-
 πρ φερωντα ἐκ.
 παρσεν σὺ ἰδιῶ
 καθμ. Concil.
 Chalced. cano.
 12.

9 Όσα ἡ ἡσθ
 πόλεις διὰ
 ρεαμμάτων
 βασιλικῶν τῶ
 ἡ μητροπόλεως
 ἐπιμνησθῶν ἀνθ-
 ματι, ὡν ἡς
 ἀπολαύτωσαν
 ἡ πῶς & c. σπ-
 ζομένων τῇ
 κατ' ἀλήθει-
 αν μητροπόλει
 ἡ δὲ οὐκ ἔστω δι-
 καίων, Ibid.

* Notit. Græc.
 in appendic.

Geograph. sacr.
 pag. 16. & 18.
 item 48. & 52.

Jur. Græco-
 Roman. tom. 1.

pag. 94. & 98.

f Notit. Græc.
 in Append.

Geograph. sacr.
 pag. 8. & 40

* Jur. Græco-
 Roman. tom. 1.

pag. 88. & 245.

albid. pag. 100.

x Georg. Co-
 din. Cæſepalat.

de Offic. Constantinop. pag. 221. & 237. edit. Fr. Junii. y Ibid. pag. 219. & 231. Vid.
 Salmafii Eucharistic. de Ecclef. suburbicar. pag. 383.

giving unto his ſeat the title ο of the *Metropolis* of the *Pacatian Phrygians*.

And although by a Canon of the ſaid Councell of *Chalcedon* it was provided, that any *Bishop* which after-ward P would attempt to make ſuch diviſions to the derogation of the rights of his owne *Metropolitan*, ſhould be deprived of his dignitie; and that the new *Metropoles* formerly conſtituted by the Imperiall Charters ſhould ſo content themſelves with this honour, that the proper rights ſhould ſtill be preſerved unto that which was the *Metropolis* indeed: yet we ſee for all this, that in the liſts of the Biſhopricks of the Eaſt made in the ſucceeding times, there are ſtill diſtinct ſuffragans reckoned under theſe two *Metropolitans* of *Laodicea* and *Hierapolis*; and that diverſe other private *Bishops* were not hereby reſtrained from aſpiring unto a *Metropolitick* dignitie. among whom (to ſpeak onely of thoſe who were within the compaſſe of the *Lydian Asia*) was the Biſhop of *Smyrna*; who found the meanes to be made firſt *αὐτοκράτωρ* or *independent*, and then a *Metropolitan* with ſeven ſuffragans depending upon him. * the Biſhop of *Pergamus*; who was exempted likewiſe from his ſubordination to *Ephesus*, and made a *Metropolitan* by himſelf. and the Biſhop of *Philadelphia*: y who by *Andronicus Palæologus* the elder was ſubſtituted into the place of the Biſhop of *Sardis*, and made *Metropolitan* of all *Lydia*. So as of the Biſhops of the ſeven Churches mentioned in the book of the *Revelation*; he of *Thyatira* only excepted, all at the laſt became *Metropolitans*, as they were at the firſt.

But among all theſe, the See of *Ephesus* had ever more the preeminence. And as it was the mother city of the *Proconſular Asia*: ſo was that *Asia* likewiſe the prime Province of all the *Asian Dioceſe*; and had in ſuch eſteem, that the *Proconſul* thereof was exempted from the juřiſdiction of the *Præfectus Prætorio Orientis*, (as before we have heard out of *Eunapius*) unto which the *Vicarius* or Lieutenant of the *Asian Dioceſe* was ſubject. Conformably whereunto in the Eccleſiaſtiæall government, the Biſhop of *Ephesus* was not only held to be the *Metropolitan* of the *Proconſular Asia*, but alſo the *Primate* of all the provinces that were contained within the compaſſe of the whole *Asian Dioceſe*. Vpon which ground it was, that among thoſe Biſhops which *Palladius* (in the life of *Chryſoſtom*) mentioneth to have beene ordained by *Antoninus* Biſhop of *Ephesus*;² ſome were of *Lycia* and *Phrygia*, as well as others of *Asia*: the ordination of theſe latter being challenged by vertue of his *Metropolitall*, of the others by his *Patriarchall* juřiſdiction.

2 Τὸς ἀπὸ τῆς
Λυκίας καὶ Φρυγίας, τοὺς δὲ ἐκ αὐτῆς τῆς Ἀσίας.
Sozomen. hiſt.
lib. 8. cap. 6.

In the Arabick Aēs of the Councell of *Nice* (which that worthy Knight Sr. *Thomas Roe*, among other rare monuments, brought with him from the Eaſt and beſtowed upon the famous library of the Univerſity of *Oxford*) it is affirmed that² the *Patriarchſhip* of *Ephesus* was tranſlated unto the Biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, and that he was then made the ſecond in order, and the *Patriarch* of *Alexandria* the third. and a Conſtitution is therein recited, that the *Patriarchall ſee* ſhould be tranſlated from *Ephesus* to the *Imperiall city*; that ſo honour might be done both to the *Empire* and *Prieſthood* together: and, to the end the other Biſhop might be honoured (and not lightly ſet by, becauſe of the transferring of the *Patriarchall chaire*

² Ca. 35. & 32.
quorum iudicium deſeo D.
Edovardo Pocokio linguæ Arabicæ in Academiâ Oxoniënſi profeſſori doctiſſimo.

E

from

from him) that he ſhould enjoy the eminent title of *Catholicus*. for prooſe whereof, the testimony of one *Dionysius* is there alledged.

But neither the authority of this obſcure *Dionysius*, nor of the latter Arabians following him, is of ſufficient weight to gaine credit to this relation: eſpecially ſeeing it is well known, that the title of *Catholicus*, taken in this ſenſe, ^b is of a very late originall, and (ſor ought we can find) at no time attributed unto the Biſhop of *Ephesus*; and that the Biſhop of *Conſtantinople* had the ſecond place among the Patriarchs firſt aſſigned unto him, not in the Councell of *Nice*, but ^c in the ſecond generall Councell held at *Conſtantinople* in the yeare C C C L X X X I. After which advancement, the firſt Biſhop of that ſee we read of, that extended his juuriſdiction beyond the ſea unto ^d the *Pontic*an and *Asian* dioceſes, was *John Chryſoſtome*. ^e who paſſing over unto *Ephesus*, and holding there the foreſaid Synod of the L X X. *Asian* Biſhops, placed *Heraclides* in the Biſhoprick of *Ephesus*, then vacant by the death of *Antoninus*; and depoſing X I I. Biſhops, who were charged to have been ſimoniacally ordained by him, placed others in their roome.

And, although within foure yeares after, aſwell *Heraclides* as the other thirteen Biſhops of *Chryſoſtoms* ordination were removed againe, and the former Biſhops reſtored to their places: yet it appeareth by the acknowledgement of the *Pontic*an and *Asian* Biſhops in the X V Ith. Action of the Councell of *Chalcedon*, that his ſucceſſors continued their claime, and challenged ſtill a right at leaſt wiſe in the ordination of the *Metropolitans* of both thoſe Dioceſes. Which power of ordaining *Metropolitans*, not only in the

Thra-

^b *Catholicus* nomen inſignia imperii ſtatue nomen. Salmaſ. Euchariftic, de Eccleſ. ſuburbicari: cap. 3. pag. 311.

^c Concil. Conſtantinopol. I. ſan. 3.

^d *Theodoret*. lib. 5. hiſtor. cap. 18.

^e *Pallad.* & *Georg. Alex.* andrin. in Vita Chryſoſtomi. *Sozomen*. lib. 8. hiſtor. cap. 6.

Of the Asian Dioceſe.

31

cian but alſo in the Pontican and Asian dioceſe, being thereupon confirmed unto the Biſhops of *Conſtantinople* by a ſpeciall act of that Councell (beſide ſ a liberty given to all clerkes that had any ſuit with their Metropolitan, to proſecute the ſame either before the Primate of the Dioceſe or the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, at their owne election) gave occaſion unto *Euagrius* to write, that ^h the Councell of *Chalcedon* took away the Patriarchicall right from the Church of the *Ephēſians*; and that by *Timothy* of *Alexandria* (the deadly enemy of that Councell) it was reſtored thereunto againe.

After which time we ſee, that the Biſhop of *Ephēſus*, as Metropolitan of the *Asian* province, ſubſcribeth thus unto the *Conſtantinopolitan* Synod held under *Menas*. ⁱ *I Hypatius*, by the mercy of God Biſhop of the Metropolitan of the *Ephēſians* of the *Asian* province, have defined and ſubſcribed. and as Patriarch of the *Asian* dioceſe, to the letters ſent by the ſixth Councell of *Conſtantinople*, unto Pope *Agatho*, thus. ^k *I Theodorus* by the mercie of God Biſhop of the Metropolitan of the *Ephēſians*, and Primate of the *Asian* Dioceſe, both for my ſelf, and the Synod that is under me, have ſubſcribed.

For although in the times of the latter Emperours alſo, he ſtill retained the title of Primate or ^l *Exarch* of all *Asia*; yet all *Asia* did not import therein the whole *Asian* Dioceſe, but the *Asian* Province only: the *exarchate* of the Dioceſe, having been wholly engroſſed into the hands of the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*. Which

f *Concil. Chalcedon. Act. 16. & Canon. 28. g Ibid. Can. 9. & 17.*

b *Ἀποδίδωσι τῇ Ἐρεσίῳ καὶ τὸ παλαιαρχικὸν ἥκειον, ὅπως αὐτὴν πάλιν φέρειν ἢ ἐν Χαλκιδονίου συνόδῳ.* *Euagr. hitor. lib. 3. cap. 6.*

i *Ἰππῶς, ἐλέω Θεῷ ἐπίσκοπος τῆς Ἐρεσίῳ μητροπόλεως τῆς Ἀσιανῶν ἐπαρχίας, δεινὰς ὑπεστημνήμην.* *Concil. CP. sub Menâ; Act. 5.*

k *Θεόδωρος ἐλέω Θεῷ ἐπίσκοπος τῆς Ἐρεσίῳ μητροπόλεως, καὶ ἑξαρχὸς Ἀσιατῶν διοικήσεως, ὑποῖμαινός, καὶ τῆς ἐμὲς συνόδου διωκῶς ὑποστημνήμην.* *Synod. VI. Constantinop. Act. 18.*

l *Ὁ Ἐπίσκοπος Ἰππῶν καὶ ἑξαρχὸς πάσης*

Asia. In ordine thronor. Metropolitan. ad calcem Codini. de officiis *Conſtantinopol.* *Vid. Salmasii Eucharistic. de Ecclef. Suburbicar. cap. 2. pag. 385. 408. 409.*

T O
The Right Honourable, the House
of PEERES, now assembled in
PARLIAMENT.

The Humble Petition of JAMES Archbishop
of ARMAGH.

Humbly sheweth,

THat whereas your Lordships were pleased to employ your Petitioner in preaching before you on the Fast-day, the 22. of December last : (which service, according to his mean ability, he was carefull to performe:) so it is, that one *Iohn Nicholson*, having got into his hands a collection of some rude and incoherent Notes of that Sermon, took the boldnesse to publish the same (under the Title of *Vox Hibernia*) as a true Relation of that which was uttered before your Lordships that day. Which being in many places void of common sense, & in the whole every way unanswerable unto what was fit to have been delivered before so Honourable and judicious an Audience,

His humble request is, That your Lordships would be pleased, to call in that supposititious Pamphlet, &c.

Die Veneris, 11. Februarii, 1641.

Ordered by the Lords in Parliament, That
a Book concerning the *L. Arch-bishop of Ar-*
magb, being published and printed by *Iohn*
Nicholson, shall be called in and suppressed.

To the Wardens and Company
of the Stationers of London.

JO. BROWNE
Cleric, Parliament,

A N
Order of the Commons House of Parliament,
F O R
*The suppressing of an other Pamphlet, falsly fathered
upon the said Archbishop of
Armagh.*

Die Martis, 9. Febr. 1640.

W Hereas complaint hath been made unto us by *Iames Lord Arch-Bishop of Armagh* and Primate of all *Ireland*, that a certain Pamphlet hath beene lately most injuriously fathered upon him, and spread abroad under the false title of *The Bishop of Armagh's direction to the house of Parliament, concerning the Liturgie and Episcopall Government*: It is this day ordered in the Commons House of Parliament, that the Master and Companie of Stationers, and all others whom it may concerne, shall take such course for the suppressing of the said Book, that they shall not suffer it to be put in print, or if it be already printed, not permit the same to be divulged. And if any man shall presume to print or publish the Book above-mentioned; That he, or they, shall be then lyable to the Censure of the said House.

H. Elfyng Cler. Domûs Comm.

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